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1961

FOREST RANGER AT WORK

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THE 1961 YEARBOOK
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

FOREWORD

The story of the Forest Ranger, key man in multiple-use management of the National Forests, is told in this booklet. Professionally trained, through college courses and the realities of work on the range and in the woods, he faces the challenge of making multiple use work. His is a tale of public service, hard work, long hours, but deep satisfaction.

The Forest Ranger's work has been guided over the years by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield — "for the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." With the enactment of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act on June 12, 1960, he was given a mandate to guide him and broaden his understanding. It set forth the coordination requirements needed in the management of land under his jurisdiction in the best long-time interest for the people of America.

Multiple-use management provides for a system of zoning which recognizes that while there are great differences in the climate, vegetation, development and use of National Forest lands, it is possible to group similar areas for management purposes.

In the first grouping are three zones based on climatic and vegetative similarities; the Crest Zone, the Intermediate Zone and the Foothill Zone. Superimposed on these, either within a single zone or in parts of several are the Water and Travel Influence Zones. Then, in a separate category are the Special Zones which include areas established by regulation for specific purposes; wilderness, scenic and archaeological.

Boundaries of these zones (other than the Special Zones) are not sharply defined lines that say "This far and no farther." Rather, they are guides, a system used by the Forest Ranger to simplify and sort out the complexities of use-coordination.

This booklet describes the Forest Ranger's job, resource uses, goals and accomplishments in 1961 for each multiple-use management zone. We hope in reading it that you, as a user and citizen, will share with the Ranger an understanding of the concept, a bit of its challenge, some of the satisfaction and the many benefits of multiple use.

Floyd Iverson

Regional Forester

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EXPERIMENT STATION

In the CREST ZONE

Where rivers are born

IN THE CREST ZONE of the Intermountain Region lie the rocky peaks and cliffs — the high country — home of the mountain sheep and goat. Through the mountain meadows of these high, rugged National Forest lands, clear, cold waters flow downward. Here, shaded by low-growing shrubs and stunted, windbent trees, are snowbanks persisting well into the summer months. As they slowly melt, water — lifeblood of the land — sustains colorful alpine flowers and native grasses, quenches the thirst of men and animals, then moves onward to the arid valleys below.

Severe climate, irregular terrain and the shallow, unstable soil demand a delicate balancing of protective vegetation for soil stability. And, erosion is always close at hand, poised, waiting for that crucial moment of imbalance.

To the farmer glancing upward from the furrow he plows, or to the city dweller gazing longingly through an office window, the mountain should bring an awareness that the livelihoods — the very lives — of Westerners depend on these watersheds, so fragilely balanced.

The Crest Zone contains spectacular scenery — panoramic vistas of peaks, valleys, glaciers, perennial snowbanks, and boulder-bound lakes. These lofty heights and the associated cool climate attract summer climbers and hikers and help make the Intermountain Region a winter sports mecca.

Highways and roads are uncommon. Trails provide the principal means of access, and their construction and maintenance is an important job for the Forest Ranger and his men. Control of grade and disposal of accumulating water are critical requirements here where damage comes easily and restoration is difficult.

These mountain trails are the highroads of the wilderness traveler — the hiker, the sheepman, the angler and the big game hunter — young and old, outdoorsman and city dweller — all finding their way to these high country areas in ever increasing numbers.

The Forest Ranger is on the job to insure their enjoyment, use and safety. His plea? Greater recognition by users of their stewardship responsibilities.

Trails for safe travel

Enjoyment — solitude — and serenity

The Crest Zone is an important streamflow source, since annual precipitation ranges between 30 and 50 inches, mostly snow. Occasional intense summer storms, however, require soil protection afforded by vegetation to reduce the danger of silt-laden streams and flood damage.

The soils on many steep, rocky slopes and windswept ridges are frequently poor, and protection from livestock and big game abuse is often necessary so the sparse cover of herbaceous plants will maintain the existing soil and help regulate runoff. High basins and alpine meadows are usually more productive, but opportunities for forage utilization are limited because of harsh growing conditions, short season, and difficult access.

Commercial timber harvest opportunities are limited and a generally unimportant feature of management in the Crest Zone. Trees are dwarfed and slow-growing, and new crops are difficult to establish. In these places the scattered stands are most beneficial in protecting the soil, providing cover for wildlife, aiding in the formation of snowpacks and retarding snowmelt. Their scenic or aesthetic value, though intangible, is high.

While several uses find a place in this zone, coordination opportunities are limited. The greatest values in the Crest Zone are water production and recreation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS IN THE CREST ZONE

In 1961 nearly 96 miles of trails were constructed through National Forest lands in the Intermountain Region. Of this total, 70 miles were built in the Crest Zone, the majority of the mileage being in Special Zones which included high elevation country. As a part of this emphasis on trail construction to and in these areas, trained engineers surveyed 70 miles of trails for future construction. Of these, 54 miles were in the Crest Zone.

During the fire season, 800 lightning fires were extinguished; mostly within the Crest Zone. In these rugged, remote areas smokejumpers provide the first line defense for a never-ending battle. The 631 fire jumps made into all areas established a new record; testimony to a busy and alert group.

In parts of the Crest Zone are critical flood source areas at the headwaters above population centers and valuable agricultural lands. The highlands of the Wasatch Front are typical. During 1961, 1,134 miles of contour trenches were constructed in these key areas. A total of 1,266 acres was reseeded to vegetate the trenches and banks and to stabilize eroding slopes. The observant traveler driving along valley highways can see this evidence of the Forest Ranger's primary role — caretaker of watersheds.

There is much work anticipated for the Crest Zone in the future. Trail systems, for example, must be expanded for access to many yet undeveloped areas badly needed for greater and more dispersed public use. These access routes will contribute to more efficient game harvests in problem areas and make the area accessible to easier and better livestock management on suitable grazing lands.

Many high-elevation, damaged watersheds are yet to be treated to protect lower valleys and populated areas from floods, silt and mud. Plans are being prepared, restoration projects are being developed and under the impetus of the new Program for the National Forests, on-the-ground accomplishments will move forward at an ever-accelerating rate.

In the INTERMEDIATE ZONE

Timber for America's growth

THE INTERMEDIATE ZONE is made up of broad, heavily-forested ridges, steep canyons and narrow valleys at the middle elevations, extending from the Crest down to the more-arid, lower areas.

Here pines and firs, spruce and aspen create a green mosaic. Grasslands, from small parks and narrow stream courses to large, open mountain meadows, combine scenic beauty and utility as summer pasturage. Descending streams, greater in volume but fewer in number, join forces in their rushing search for the sea.

Here climate is favorable for plants and animals. It is neither as harsh as the Crest Zone nor as dry as the Foothill Zone. Precipitation, usually in the form of snow, varies between 20 and 45 inches annually. Since this exceeds plant requirements, the zone is an important source of streamflow. Also, the zone functions as a valuable underground water storage area, regulating runoff from the Crest Zone.

Here — the most severe tests

Because of its size, geographic and climatic aspects, the Intermediate Zone affords the greatest opportunities for integrating and carrying out multiple-use management. The Forest Ranger, responsible for on-the-ground accomplishment, faces the most critical tests of his training, experience and ingenuity here.

In this zone on the one hand lie the major opportunities for coordination — but on the other, the fulminating seeds of conflict.

All users of the National Forests have interests in the Intermediate Zone. It contains most of the sawtimber in the Intermountain Region. It is the summer range for livestock and big game. It includes many lakes and streams too small to be classed in the Water Influence Zone.

One day the Ranger may determine the proper location for an access road to harvest timber economically, without damage to the watershed. Tomorrow, water users may request approval for construction of a reservoir which will inundate a meadow. The Ranger must weigh the advantages and disadvantages. What are the relative values? What will be gained — or lost?

His is the job of integrating and coordinating, since it is rarely possible to fully accept proposals advanced from a single-interest point of view.

Good grass — stable meadows

Trees — a crop for tomorrow

Since forest and range soils are generally good quality and terrain is favorable, intensive forest and range management is practiced here. In many cases, "farming" best describes the Forest Ranger's work. Grass seeding of deteriorated areas has the best chance of success in this zone and has been done extensively for the benefit of forage production and soil stability.

The Ranger, like any good farmer or rancher, is concerned with the condition of the lands on his district. He is quick to note areas of animal-forage imbalance. This observation then becomes the foundation for corrective action.

Recreation opportunities include fishing, excellent big game hunting in the fall months, hiking, camping and horseback riding. However, few recreation developments are planned for this zone; first, to avoid the undesirable aspect of crowding many resource uses in a single area and, second, in recognition of better available facility locations in other zones.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS IN THE INTERMEDIATE ZONE

In the Intermediate Zone, most extensive of all the multiple-use zones, intensive management for production was the keynote in 1961. The yield of basic raw materials, food and fibre — wood, meat, hides and wool contributed to the Nation's economy.

Of a total 318 million board feet of timber harvested from National Forest lands in the Intermountain Region, about 300 million came from this zone. Cut under the principles of sustained yield and logged under supervision to insure protection of all other values, the harvested areas are now producing trees for tomorrow. Most are being restocked by nature, from seed sources within or adjacent to the logged areas. In a few places, however, tree planting was used to reinforce nature's efforts. Approximately 3,500 acres were planted in 1961, all within the Intermediate Zone and immediately after the timber harvesting operations. One million seven hundred thousand trees from the nursery to the forest!

Livestock owners — individual permittees — gained livelihood from summer use of these public lands. More than 307,000 cattle grazed in the Intermountain Region's National Forests in 1961, mostly within the Intermediate Zone. One million two hundred thousand sheep ranged the meadows, dry grasslands and the open timberlands during the summer months, again primarily in this zone.

A great deal was accomplished in 1961 to restore depleted rangelands, provide range improvements, protect forest trees from insects and fires, and improve watershed conditions in the Intermediate Zone.

Of the 225 miles of range fence built, 123 were in this zone; of the 102 livestock water developments, 84 were in this zone; of 13,700 acres reseeded, 9,000 were in this zone; and of 22,000 acres sprayed for undesirable plant control, 16,700 were in this zone.

Five million board feet of insect infested timber were salvaged, mainly from lands in the Intermediate Zone. One

hundred eighty thousand infested trees were treated to protect vast adjoining timber stands from further insect losses. This was a serious condition in 1961, and indications are that again in 1962 a major battle is shaping up. Forest Rangers, watching their thermometers this winter, are hopeful that extremely low temperatures in the high country will mean an increase of winter mortality to these bark beetles.

Nearly 47,000 acres were destroyed by fire in 1961. Much of this was in the Intermediate Zone. Critical fire weather aggravated by several seasons of drouth produced the tinder, then only a spark was needed and the result — catastrophe. Over 1,400 acres of the most productive burned lands were planted to trees. Approximately 9,620 acres were reseeded to grasses to protect the soil.

Watershed protection work was increased during the year. In the zone 3,300 acres were reseeded. Over 1,900 acres were contour-furrowed for erosion prevention and water retention, 2,500 miles of contour trenches were built, 73 miles of gully stabilization work was completed, roughly 130 miles of road and trail erosion control work was done. Other accomplishments included; 12 headcut structures installed, 1½ miles of stream channel stabilized, and 20 miles of protection fence completed. Detailed soil surveys were made on 35,000 acres of critical areas in the zone with another 63,000 acres of reconnaissance survey completed.

Road and bridge construction projects resulted in nearly 500 miles of roads and 19 bridges built or improved during the year in the Intermediate Zone. More than 11,000 square miles of National Forest land were mapped planimetrically; and of the total, over 5,600 square miles were in this zone.

Approximately 400 acres of big game range were revegetated during the year. This was a pilot plant operation designed to provide an experience base for expansion of this work in the years ahead. Seven study enclosures were built and six and a half miles of game access roads were constructed.

There are important goals to be met in the years ahead if the maximum potentials of forests and ranges are to be realized from lands within the Intermediate Zone. Implementation of the Program for the National Forests will be directed here to increasing this potential. Lands less than fully productive have no place in a growing American economy.

In the FOOTHILL ZONE

BELOW THE INTERMEDIATE ZONE lies the Foothill Zone, a land of shallow soil, rocks, river breaks and drouth. Precipitation is usually insufficient for commercial timber growth, but many browse species thrive. Open grasslands and sagebrush cover much of the zone, with pinyon-juniper giving a woodland aspect.

The immediate proximity of the Foothill Zone to populated valleys and lack of heavy snows on these areas have historically resulted in use-pressures which have left their mark on the land. The resultant conversion of vegetation types to annual weeds and flammable low-value grasses and the deterioration of the soil are imprinted on the face of the land for all to see. Future chapters must tell a different story, one of coordinated multiple-use management and effective restoration.

Dry lands — precarious balance

The Foothill Zone is of vital importance to both big game and livestock since it contains big game winter range and spring and fall livestock range. Here proper management can mean compatible use for both grazing and browsing. However, these uses must be maintained within the carrying capacity of the range to insure healthy forage from year to year.

The Forest Ranger and his assistants analyze the range and make special soil studies in the zone. This work is generally carried out in cooperation with livestock users and state wildlife experts. The Ranger's objective is to determine forage capacities and utilization as a guide to coordinated management. He also plans and carries out range seeding and rehabilitation projects on the better sites when possible to increase forage.

The Forest Ranger is always alert to opportunities for the improvement of one resource through the development and use of another.

Good forage — healthy game

Forest crops — family fun

Though the Foothill Zone is all-important for big game winter range, it is only during the late fall that hunting is concentrated here. But then — thousands of hunters, the smell of junipers and dust about them and the glint of the chase in their eyes, find many happy hours.

Community watersheds, storage reservoirs and water transmission lines are common in the zone. Construction of reservoirs is often encouraged since these create new Foothill Zone resources and eliminate the need to raise water levels of high-elevation-zone lakes, possibly destroying scenic beauty sites.

As water is transported in canals from storage reservoirs within the zone, or from higher areas, control of the grades becomes essential since the cutting action of water can mean ultimate damage to the land.

Overloads, caused by diverting additional water into a stream, mean long-lasting, often irreparable damage, and, of course, the stream from which the additional water was taken loses all value.

In the Intermountain Region, streams so vital for livestock, wildlife, fish and the maintenance of streamside vegetation, cannot be sacrificed. Relative values must be carefully weighed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS IN THE FOOTHILL ZONE

Although, as was pointed out previously, the bulk of livestock use is in the Intermediate Zone, the Foothill Zone is also of major importance for forage production. The following accomplishments reflect the Forest Service's interest in restoring ranges and watersheds for permanent, suitable livestock areas. During 1961, there were 5,000 acres chemically treated to control undesirable plants, 18 livestock water developments built, and 50 miles of fence constructed. Heavy use in past years has resulted in the invasion of thousands of acres by annual grasses and weeds. The better soil provide opportunities for major revegetation projects to restore perennial grasses which provide better forage, ignite and spread fire less readily.

Forest Rangers estimated 663,600 hunter visits to the Region's National Forests in 1961. The number of visits to the Foothill Zone is not known, but many hunters participated in the big game harvest there. More than 165,000 big game animals were taken from the National Forests of the Intermountain Region during the 1961 season. Efforts have been made to convert visits and harvest to dollar value. But how is it possible to measure what a day in the forest means to a hunter; to his well-being, his "recreation"?

A major management goal in the Foothill Zone is to improve forage conditions on the many critical lower elevation ranges. This means adjustment of numbers in places where overuse is most serious. It means positive steps to increase the amount and quality of valued browse species.

During the year over 500 acres of game range were improved in this zone. Larger programs are underway.

A good deal of mining occurs in the Foothill Zone. To date, Forest Service mineral examiners have surveyed more than 4,600 mineral claims to make surface rights determination in all zones. In 1961, 617 such examinations were made.

Intensive recreation development is not planned in this zone except in isolated cases. However, hunter camps and non-intensive use will become increasingly important.

In the WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

A boy, his dad and his dog

IN THE ARID COUNTRY of the western United States, water, where present, dominates the scene.

This is true whether the scene is a high alpine basin in the Crest Zone, a forested valley in the Intermediate Zone or a deep-flowing river in a steep-walled canyon of the Foothill Zone.

In the management plan, Water Influence Zones are areas of varying width bordering rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs where the presence of water is a prime factor.

The Water Influence Zone does not include small lakes or streams of minor nature where access is limited and recreation developments are not planned. It does, however, dominate the Travel Influence Zone where the travel routes are adjacent to attractive lakes, reservoirs or major streams.

Water from the National Forests has many values; for domestic use and irrigation, and for use on the site to nourish protective vegetation, provide water for livestock, wildlife and the recreationist and to maintain scenic beauty.

The Forest Ranger deals more with people than with any other factor in the Water Influence Zone. His efforts are concentrated on maintaining facilities for service to the recreationist, and controlling and sometimes separating various recreational uses. Preservation of beauty, protection of water and its surroundings and maintenance of good fishing habitat are his everyday concern. He and his crews construct camp and picnic sites, place signs to inform and direct the public and construct boating and swimming areas. He has, too, the never-ending, and sometimes discouraging task of keeping these facilities clean. There is much satisfaction though in doing the job well; in seeing the smiling faces and hearing the sounds of children laughing as they taste the joy of an outdoor holiday in the National Forest.

So visitors may know

RED CANYON
DEPTH 1700FT - WIDTH ABOUT 4000 FT
GEOLOGIC FORMATION: PRE CAMBRIAN, CHIEFLY RED, MEDIUM TO COARSE-GRAINED
SILICEOUS SANDSTONE AND QUARTZITE.
GENERAL WILLIAM H ASHLEY, POLITICIAN, FUR TRADER AND EXPLORER DESCENDED
THE GREEN RIVER THROUGH RED CANYON MAY 3, 1825 SEEKING A ROUTE TO THE
GULF OF MEXICO. HE WAS FOLLOWED BY WILLIAM MANLEY ON HIS GOLD VENTURE
TO CALIFORNIA IN 1849. MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL IN 1869 AND AGAIN IN
1871-2. INDIANS, EXPLORERS, MOUNTAIN MEN, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS, OUTLAWS
STOCKMEN AND RANCH
THIS AREA BECAME PA
SIGNED BY PRESIDEN
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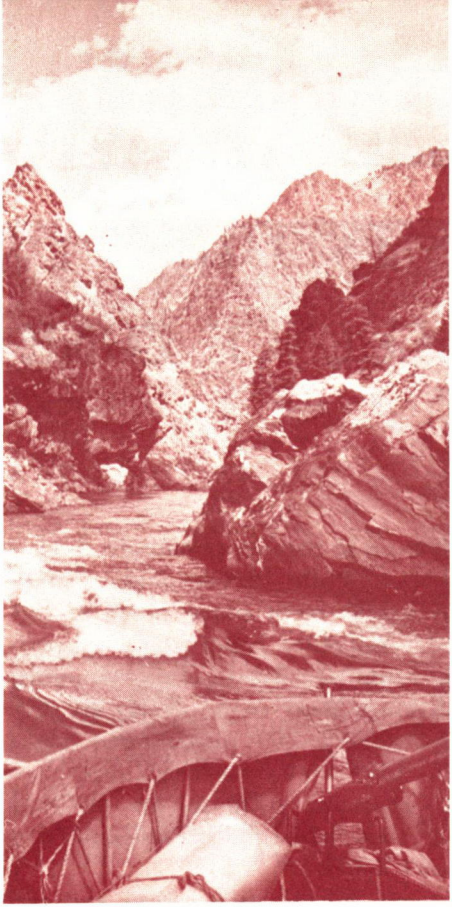


A thrill for the hardy

Usually the Water Influence Zone is intensively developed for recreation use, but in some cases it may encompass a wild, boiling river where the boater churns his way downstream through towering waves. Whatever the pleasure of the outdoor recreation seeker, in this zone he is king. Timber harvesting is modified, or in a few places excluded to protect the natural scene. Livestock use is controlled to avoid use concentrations, or is planned for periods when recreation use is light.

The highway builder may be reminded that on these lands there must be other considerations than construction economy and high standards of alignment and grade, if the stream is jeopardized.

In all these things, including recreation use, management must be designed to protect water quality for the downstream users as well as the localized recreation seekers. This can be done, but to avoid pollution there must be control of use and a sense of individual responsibility.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS IN THE WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

Visits to the National Forests in the Intermountain Region exceeded 11,750,000 in 1961. While recreationists sought pleasure throughout all the management zones, much of this use was concentrated in Water Influence Zones where approximately 200,000 visits were made specifically for swimming, boating, water skiing and fishing. Many more, nearly six million, visited developed campgrounds and picnic areas, some within these zones and some in Travel Influence Zones.

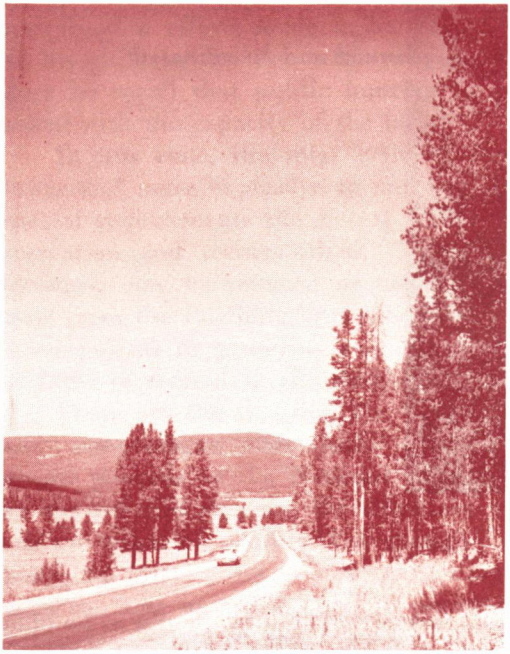
There were 1,856,500 fisherman visits to the National Forests during the past year. Most fished the streams and lakes within defined Water Influence Zones.

Visits to hotels and resorts, organization camps and recreation residences totaled 272,700 in all zones during 1961. Forest Rangers reported a total of 60 privately-owned resorts operated under permit on National Forest lands within the Intermountain Region.

Some livestock grazed these zones, particularly during periods of light recreation use. Similarly, about 14-million board feet of timber was harvested from within Water Influence Zones. Timber cuttings were designed to increase recreation value, remove insect or disease infested trees and reduce hazards to forest users.

Each year more people seek the spiritual renewal, or the joy of relaxation, which lakes and rivers in mountain country bestow. The long-term goal in these pleasure zones of the National Forests is to provide picnicking, camping and water-use facilities for all. So far, the increase in use has been so great that "Operation Outdoors" projects have barely permitted the Forest Ranger and his crews to meet the present demand. Much of the accumulated backlog of camp and picnic area restoration still remains.

In the TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE



Through travelers' eyes

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONES are scenic or recreational areas of varying width extending along specified highways and roads. Within these zones maintenance of the best conditions for outdoor recreation enjoyment are emphasized.

This does not necessarily mean preservation. Even in the most intensively developed areas, there are opportunities, for example, to remove dead or dying unsafe trees and convert them to needed forest products.

Travel Influence Zones may extend merely a few hundred feet from the travel route or, under other circumstances, back as much as a mile. They may transect all three basic management zones and may shift or expand to replace additional parts of these zones as changes in public travel occur because of road construction or betterment.

The zones' combination of attractions and accessibility provides maximum opportunity for intensive occupancy, use, and demonstrations of resource management. Suitable terrain is available and used for camping areas, resorts, organization sites, winter sports areas and summer home developments.

New facilities — planned and coordinated

The Forest Ranger's ingenuity is put to the test as he plans needed management and improvements in the Travel Influence Zone. And, here, the results of his efforts are most apparent to the traveling public — a public whose interests range from complete preservation of every twig and stone to those who want full resource development. Conciliation of extreme viewpoints is difficult — occasionally impossible — so the Ranger can only hope that you, the National Forest user, will understand his objectives.

Many facility construction projects are contracted or developed under permit to provide services to the traveling public. These require coordination and special measures to protect the soil mantle.

A commercially-operated ski area, for example, may first involve commercial logging of the slopes, then contouring and grass seeding of the cleared portion. What appears to be an unprotected scar on the landscape, a monument to man's trammeling the out-of-doors, may not be that at all. Though the pattern may be regular and thus unnatural, it is not unplanned — unguided. In reality, the entire accomplishment is directly supervised by the Forest Ranger, who works closely with the permittee to insure multiple use.

The recreationist driving through the National Forest lands in a Travel Influence Zone is frequently oblivious to the major coordination efforts made in his behalf. When he points out to his children the doe with two spotted fawns by her side does he recall that public hunting keeps their numbers balanced with the capacity of the land?

In this zone, the total yield of forest products may be lower and more expensive to move to the sawmill because of special requirements the Forest Ranger establishes to protect recreation and scenic values. The utilization of forage by livestock may be reduced or made available at an awkward time from the ranching operation standpoint. Livestock water developments or gathering corrals may have to be passed up in favor of recreation site development.

These are the realities, the hard-core problems, sacrifices and compromises that make multiple-use management no simple panacea on the National Forests. And, offsetting these on the positive side are the situations where development of one use enhances another. For example, a timber thinning for posts and corral poles in a recreation area may be designed to open the area up for use and to permit the entry of sunlight. Similarly, careful selective cutting of commercially valuable insect infested trees may save a scenic stand without wasteful destruction of the trees.

Be alert — pleasure ahead

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS IN THE TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

Many of the sites developed for intensive recreation use are concentrated in Travel Influence Zones. Here, in 1961, there were about 150,000 visits to organization camps, hotels and resorts, and recreation residences.

Rapidly increasing demands for skiing facilities have resulted from the influx of skiers seeking winter recreation. There were over 820,000 visits to National Forest ski slopes during the past year. This is an increase of 125,000 over the year before. Facilities for public enjoyment were provided by private individuals on 35 separate winter sports sites under permit.

The inventory of developed camp and picnic sites rose to 675 with the construction of 17 new sites and the rehabilitation and enlargement of 27 existing ones. Some of these were, of course, in Water Influence Zones, but all are reported here.

Most of the 236 man-caused fires occurring in 1961 started in Travel Influence Zones. While this is a reduction in fire numbers over the year before, the record still shows inadequate public understanding of the importance of natural resource conservation.

Timber harvesting operations produced three million board feet of timber from forest areas within this zone and at the same time improved recreation opportunities. There is a definite place for this use in the development and management of intensively used recreation areas. Cutting practices may be modified and wood yield reduced, but this is a recognized part of multiple-use management — the maximum yield of goods and services, tangible and intangible over the long run.

As the Forest Ranger looks ahead to increased population and greater demands for outdoor recreation opportunities, he knows that much of this use will be concentrated in Travel Influence Zones. He recognizes the challenge he faces in providing necessary facilities for these forest visitors. He knows he must do this without at the same time losing the perishable out-of-doors space that is now a key feature of National Forest recreation, whether in developed campgrounds accessible by road in this zone or in high country remote areas in other zones.

In the SPECIAL ZONES

SPECIAL ZONES, as the name implies, cannot be categorized under one general description. They embrace areas which have been set aside because of particular conditions and significance to the public.

Usually Special Zones consist of areas classified by the Chief of the U. S. Forest Service or Secretary of Agriculture as Wilderness, Wild, Research, Primitive, Natural, Archaeological and Scenic areas.

Wilderness areas, for example, are tracts of National Forest land of not less than 100,000 acres within which there are no roads or other provisions for motorized transportation, no commercial timber cutting, and no occupancy under special use permits for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, hunting and fishing lodges, etc. The endeavor here is to preserve unique sections of the National Forests as nearly as possible in their primitive state for those who prefer solitude and nature untrammeled.

It cannot be assumed that because these zones are "special" there is no need for coordination within them. Quite the contrary. Though more limited as to use and development, none is designed for single use. Grazing of livestock is allowed where conditions warrant, game animals abound (and are hunted for sport) in all, and water is produced in each. All this, and pleasure too, as the wilderness adventurer seeks, and finds, his perfect day.

Some prominent Special Zones in the Intermountain Region include:

The Bridger and Teton Wilderness Areas

The Idaho, High Uintas and Sawtooth Primitive Areas

The Mt. Timpanogos and Wheeler Peak Scenic Areas

Stan
1961

1961 REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

● Multiple uses on the Intermountain Region's National Forests poured more than three million dollars into the U. S. Treasury during Fiscal Year 1961. The monies were accrued through public use of timber, grazing, recreation, mineral resources, powersite rentals, and other land uses. About two-thirds — $2,064,738 — of the Region's total revenue came from timber.

● During July, 10,750 acres of the Uinta National Forest in Utah, was designated the "Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area." The annual Timpanogos Hike which followed, with some 4,000 hearty participants, was considered the area's christening.

Features of the scenic spot, in addition to famed Mt. Timpanogos, are large cirques with glacial lakes, glacial moraines, and permanent snowfields. Timpanogos abounds in wildlife, and presents spectacular views of the surrounding country.

● National Forests of the Intermountain Region yielded more than 354 million board feet of timber during 1961. Value of the timber cut was estimated at some 2¾ million dollars.

● The American Society of Range Management held its annual convention in Salt Lake City during 1961. The meeting, attended by approximately 700 range experts, livestock owners and government officials, was highlighted by the dedication of the world's first range conservation commemorative postage stamp.

The Forest Service was one of the agencies which encouraged development of this stamp and participated in its dedication. The 4-cent stamp features a line drawing, "The Trail Boss," by the late Charles M. Russell.

● Hunters made 663,600 visits to the National Forests of the Intermountain Region and harvested 165,000 big game animals during the 1961 season.

● Six prominent Soviet geographers visited the Davis County Experimental Watershed east of Farmington, Utah, in June, on the first leg of a trip throughout parts of the nation to study conservation practices on forest, range, and agricultural areas.

The tour, arranged locally by the University of Utah, was conducted by Dr. Otis Copeland, chief of the Division of Watershed Management Research, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden. It took in former flood drainages, watershed study areas and facilities, and contour-trenched slopes.

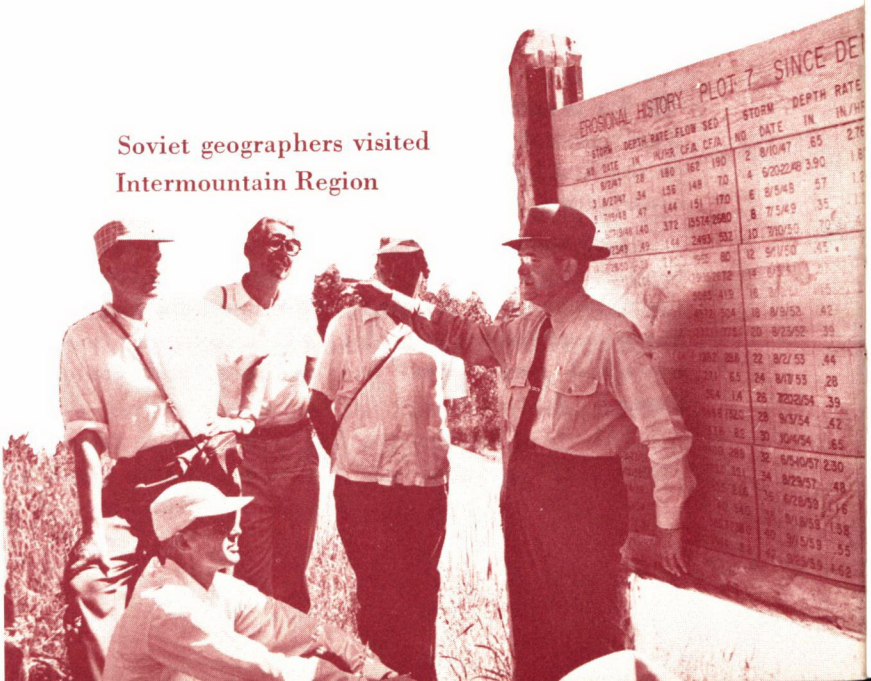
HIGHLIGHTS

● Four field trips for the Outdoor Writers Association of America were conducted on the Region's Bridger, Caribou, Targhee, and Teton National Forests during June. The writers observed firsthand how water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation are woven harmoniously into the multiple-use management scheme. On each forest Rangers pointed up the increasingly important role of outdoor recreation.

● Approximately a quarter of a million lodgepole pine and spruce trees were chemically sprayed to combat a severe attack by bark bettles during 1961. Foresters pointed out that in spite of the intensive treatment, the Intermountain Region is faced with increased numbers of broods and another tough battle during the year of 1962.

● Recreation developments on the Region Four National Forests were capable of handling a capacity of 82,357 people at one time during the year 1961 . . . approximately the population of Ogden, Utah. Construction and rehabilitation work was undertaken on some 200 recreation sites during the year.

Soviet geographers visited Intermountain Region



● Last summer the American Forestry Association sponsored three Trail Riders of the Wilderness Expeditions on National Forests of the Intermountain Region. Conducted on a nonprofit basis, the expeditions wound through the High Uintas Primitive Area in Utah, and Wyoming's Teton and Bridger Wilderness Areas. The Trail Riders comprise people from all walks of life, who travel under the direction of skilled guides and packers. On National Forests, they are accompanied by Forest Rangers or other forest officers, who acquaint them with resource management programs and discuss points of scenic and historic interest.

● "Snow Avalanches," an illustrated 84-page handbook on modern methods of avalanche forecasting and control was distributed by the Forest Service during 1961. Employees of the Intermountain Region helped write and compile facts for the publication. Administered by the Wasatch National Forest, Alta is the central collecting station for avalanche data, and was the first of its kind established.

● In 1961, Forests of the Intermountain afforded 304,150 cattle and horses 1,053,653 animal grazing months. Sheep and goats numbered 1,210,986 and grazed a total of 2,978,412 animal months.

The Bridger Wilderness Area visited by O.W.A.A. and Trail Riders

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INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ORGANIZATION

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Frank C. Curtiss ..... *Chief, Division of Range Management*
D. I. Rasmussen ..... *Chief, Division of Wildlife Management*
Joel L. Frykman ..... *Chief, Division of Timber Management*
John M. Herbert ..... *Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands*
Leon R. Thomas ..... *Chief, Division of Watershed and Multiple Use*
Harold S. Coons ..... *Chief, Fire Control, State and Private Forestry*
A. R. Standing ..... *Chief, Division of Personnel Management*
T. H. Van Meter ..... *Chief, Division of Operation*
James M. Usher ..... *Regional Engineer*
Errol C. Crary ..... *Fiscal Agent*

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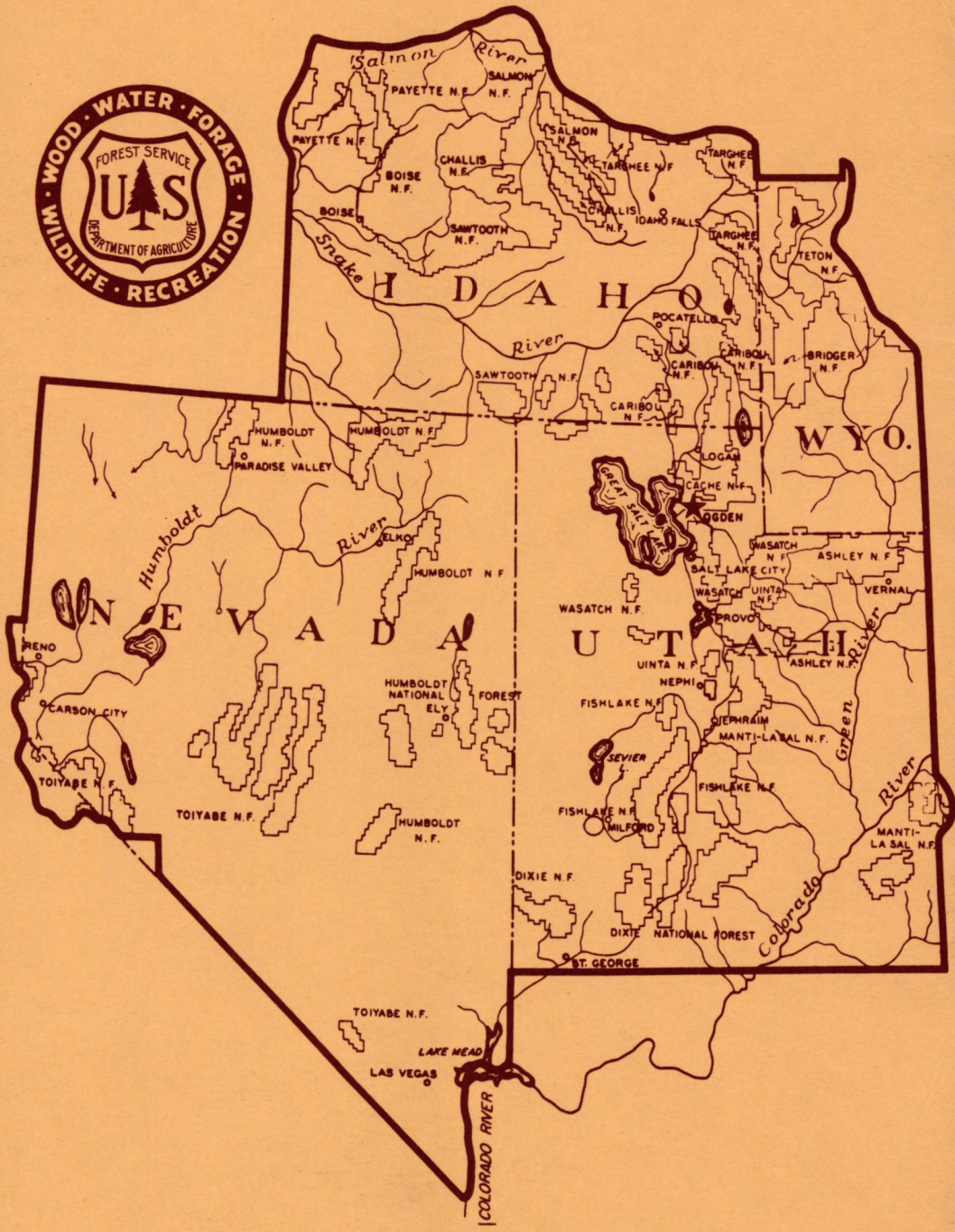
THE NATIONAL FOREST SYMBOL

THE ABOVE IS A SYMBOL REPRESENTING 186 million acres of National Forests. The central design is based on an ancient symbol of wood, the five ovals representing the major resources of the National Forest — forage, recreation, water, wildlife and wood.

The unbroken line forming the "Multiple Use Tree" links each resource with the other atop a base, or trunk, symbolic of the National and its people — the benefactors. The continuity of the line further indicates that all resources are developed and managed under the principle of multiple use to provide optimum benefits for the American people.


WOOD · WATER · FORAGE
WILDLIFE · RECREATION
FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Salmon River
PAYETTE N.F.
SALMON N.F.
CHALLIS N.F.
BOISE N.F.
BOISE
SAWTOOTH N.F.
TARGHEE N.F.
IDAHO FALLS
Snake River
I D A H O
POCATELLO
CARIBOU N.F.
BRIDGER N.F.
TETON N.F.
WYO.
HUMBOLDT N.F.
PARADISE VALLEY
ELKO
Humboldt River
N E V A D A
LOGAN
CACHE N.F.
GREAT SALT LAKE
OGDEN
WASATCH N.F.
ASHLEY N.F.
SALT LAKE CITY
UINTA N.F.
VERNAL
PROVO
U T A H
RENO
CARSON CITY
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
ELY
NEPHI
FISHLAKE N.F.
EPHRAIM
MANTI-LA SAL N.F.
SEVIER
Green River
TOIYABE N.F.
MILFORD
DIXIE N.F.
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST
Colorado River
ST. GEORGE
LAKE MEAD
LAS VEGAS
COLORADO RIVER